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Effective 10/01/2003. Patent fees are subject to annual revision.

☐ Applicant claims small entity status. See 37 CFR 1.27

TOTAL AMOUNT OF PAYMENT	(\$)	\$1,240.00
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Complete if Known

Application Number	10/673,344
Filing Date	September 30, 2003
First Named Inventor	Joseph B. Vergona
Examiner Name	George R. Koch
Art Unit	1734
Attorney Docket No.	28137

METHOD OF PAYMENT (check all that apply)

<input type="checkbox"/>	Check	<input type="checkbox"/>	Credit Card	<input type="checkbox"/>	Money Order	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	None
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☒ Deposit Account:

**Deposit
Account
Number**

50-3685

Deposit
Account
Name

Gosz and Partners, LLP

The Director is authorized to: (check all that apply)

☒ Charge fee(s) indicated below ☒ Credit any overpayments

☒ Charge any additional fee(s) or any underpayment of fee(s)

☐ Charge fee(s) indicated below, except for the filing fee to the above-identified deposit account.

FEE CALCULATION

1. BASIC FILING FEE

	Large Entity	Small Entity
1. Revenue Recognition	Revenue is recognized when the performance obligation is satisfied, which is when control of the goods or services is transferred to the customer.	Revenue is recognized when the performance obligation is satisfied, which is when control of the goods or services is transferred to the customer.
2. Cost of Sales	Cost of sales is recognized when the revenue is recognized, and it is measured at the cost incurred to produce the goods or services.	Cost of sales is recognized when the revenue is recognized, and it is measured at the cost incurred to produce the goods or services.
3. Impairment of Financial Assets	Impairment of financial assets is recognized when there is a significant increase in the credit risk of the asset, and the impairment is measured at the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the expected cash flows.	Impairment of financial assets is recognized when there is a significant increase in the credit risk of the asset, and the impairment is measured at the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the expected cash flows.
4. Impairment of Non-Financial Assets	Impairment of non-financial assets is recognized when the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount, and the impairment is measured at the difference between the carrying amount and the recoverable amount.	Impairment of non-financial assets is recognized when the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount, and the impairment is measured at the difference between the carrying amount and the recoverable amount.
5. Provisions	Provisions are recognized when there is a present obligation as a result of a past event, and the obligation is measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation.	Provisions are recognized when there is a present obligation as a result of a past event, and the obligation is measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation.
6. Financial Instruments	Financial instruments are recognized when they are acquired or issued, and they are measured at fair value.	Financial instruments are recognized when they are acquired or issued, and they are measured at fair value.
7. Share-based Payments	Share-based payments are recognized when the entity grants or issues shares or options, and they are measured at the fair value of the shares or options.	Share-based payments are recognized when the entity grants or issues shares or options, and they are measured at the fair value of the shares or options.
8. Leases	Leases are recognized when the entity enters into a lease agreement, and they are measured at the present value of the lease payments.	Leases are recognized when the entity enters into a lease agreement, and they are measured at the present value of the lease payments.
9. Intangible Assets	Intangible assets are recognized when they are acquired or developed, and they are measured at cost.	Intangible assets are recognized when they are acquired or developed, and they are measured at cost.
10. Provisions for Contingent Liabilities	Provisions for contingent liabilities are recognized when there is a present obligation as a result of a past event, and the obligation is measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation.	Provisions for contingent liabilities are recognized when there is a present obligation as a result of a past event, and the obligation is measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation.

Fee Code	Fee (\$)	Fee Code	Fee (\$)	Fee Description	Fee Paid
1001	790	2001	385	Utility filing fee	
1002	340	2002	170	Design filing fee	
1003	530	2003	265	Plant filing fee	
1004	770	2004	385	Reissue filing fee	
1005	160	2005	80	Provisional filing fee	

SUBTOTAL (1) (\$)

2. EXTRA CLAIM FEES FOR UTILITY AND REISSUE

	Extra Claims	Fee from below	Fee Paid
Total Claims <input type="text"/> - ** =	<input type="text"/> x	<input type="text"/>	= <input type="text"/>
Independent Claims <input type="text"/> - ** =	<input type="text"/> x	<input type="text"/>	= <input type="text"/>
Multiple Dependent			= <input type="text"/>

Large Entity	Small Entity
<p>1. Revenue Recognition</p> <p>Large entities use the percentage of completion method for long-term contracts, recognizing revenue as work progresses. Small entities often use the cost of sales method, recognizing revenue only when the contract is completed.</p>	<p>1. Revenue Recognition</p> <p>Small entities often use the cost of sales method for long-term contracts, recognizing revenue only when the contract is completed.</p>
<p>2. Inventory Valuation</p> <p>Large entities use the FIFO (First In, First Out) method for inventory valuation. Small entities often use the LIFO (Last In, First Out) method, which can provide a tax advantage in periods of rising prices.</p>	<p>2. Inventory Valuation</p> <p>Small entities often use the LIFO (Last In, First Out) method for inventory valuation, which can provide a tax advantage in periods of rising prices.</p>
<p>3. Depreciation</p> <p>Large entities use the MACRS (Modified Accelerated Cost Recovery System) method for depreciation. Small entities often use the straight-line method, which spreads the cost of an asset evenly over its useful life.</p>	<p>3. Depreciation</p> <p>Small entities often use the straight-line method for depreciation, which spreads the cost of an asset evenly over its useful life.</p>
<p>4. Bad Debt Expense</p> <p>Large entities use the allowance method for bad debt expense, estimating the amount of uncollectible accounts at the end of each period. Small entities often use the direct write-off method, recognizing bad debt expense only when an account is deemed uncollectible.</p>	<p>4. Bad Debt Expense</p> <p>Small entities often use the direct write-off method for bad debt expense, recognizing bad debt expense only when an account is deemed uncollectible.</p>
<p>5. Lease Accounting</p> <p>Large entities use the ASC 842 (Leases) standard, which requires lessees to recognize most leases on their balance sheet. Small entities often use the ASC 840 (Leases) standard, which allows for more flexibility in lease accounting.</p>	<p>5. Lease Accounting</p> <p>Small entities often use the ASC 840 (Leases) standard for lease accounting, which allows for more flexibility in lease accounting.</p>

Fee Code	Fee (\$)	Fee Code	Fee (\$)	Fee Description
1202	18	2202	9	Claims in excess of 20
1201	86	2201	43	Independent claims in excess of 3
1203	290	2203	145	Multiple dependent claim, if not paid
1204	86	2204	43	** Reissue independent claims over original patent
1205	18	2205	9	** Reissue claims in excess of 20 and over original patent

SUBTOTAL (2) (\$)

FEE CALCULATION (continued)

3. ADDITIONAL FEES

Large Entity	Small Entity
<p>1. Revenue Recognition</p> <p>Large entities use the percentage of completion method for long-term contracts, recognizing revenue as work progresses. Small entities often use the cost of sales method, recognizing revenue only when the contract is completed.</p>	<p>1. Revenue Recognition</p> <p>Small entities typically use the cost of sales method for long-term contracts, recognizing revenue only when the contract is completed.</p>
<p>2. Inventory Valuation</p> <p>Large entities use the FIFO (First In, First Out) method for inventory valuation. Small entities may use the LIFO (Last In, First Out) method, which can provide a tax advantage in periods of rising prices.</p>	<p>2. Inventory Valuation</p> <p>Small entities may use the LIFO (Last In, First Out) method for inventory valuation, which can provide a tax advantage in periods of rising prices.</p>
<p>3. Depreciation</p> <p>Large entities use the MACRS (Modified Accelerated Cost Recovery System) for depreciation. Small entities may use the straight-line method for depreciation.</p>	<p>3. Depreciation</p> <p>Small entities may use the straight-line method for depreciation.</p>
<p>4. Lease Accounting</p> <p>Large entities use the ASC 842 (Leases) for lease accounting. Small entities may use the ASC 840 (Leases) for lease accounting.</p>	<p>4. Lease Accounting</p> <p>Small entities may use the ASC 840 (Leases) for lease accounting.</p>
<p>5. Goodwill Impairment</p> <p>Large entities use the ASC 350 (Intangible Assets) for goodwill impairment testing. Small entities may use the ASC 350 (Intangible Assets) for goodwill impairment testing.</p>	<p>5. Goodwill Impairment</p> <p>Small entities may use the ASC 350 (Intangible Assets) for goodwill impairment testing.</p>

Fee Code	Fee (\$)	Fee Code	Fee (\$)
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Fee Description

Free Paid

1051	130	2051	65	Surcharge – late filing fee or oath
1052	50	2052	25	Surcharge – late provisional filing fee or cover sheet.
1053	130	1053	130	Non-English specification
1812	2,520	1812	2,520	For filing a request for <i>ex parte</i> reexamination
1804	920*	1804	920*	Requesting publication of SIR prior to Examiner action
1805	1,840*	1805	1,840*	Requesting publication of SIR after Examiner action
1251	120	2251	55	Extension for reply within first month
1252	450	2252	210	Extension for reply within second month
1253	950	2253	510	Extension for reply within third month
1254	1,480	2254	740	Extension for reply within fourth month
1255	2,010	2255	1,005	Extension for reply within fifth month
1401	330	2401	165	Notice of Appeal
1402	330	2402	165	Filing a brief in support of an appeal
1403	290	2403	145	Request for oral hearing
1451	1,510	1451	1,510	Petition to institute a public use proceeding
1452	110	2452	55	Petition to revive – unavoidable
1453	1,330	2453	665	Petition to revive - unintentional
1501	1,330	2501	665	Utility issue fee (or reissue)
1502	480	2502	240	Design issue fee
1503	640	2503	320	Plant issue fee
1460	130	1460	130	Petitions to the Commissioner
1807	50	1807	50	Processing fee under 37 CFR 1.17(q)
1806	180	1806	180	Submission of Information Disclosure Stmt
8021	40	8021	40	Recording each patent assignment per property (times number of properties)
1809	770	2809	385	Filing a submission after final rejection (37 CFR 1.129(a))
1810	770	2810	385	For each additional invention to be examined (37CFR 1.129(b))
1801	790	2801	395	Request for Continued Examination (RCE)
1802	900	1802	900	Request for expedited examination of a design application

Other fee (specify)

*Reduced by Basic Filing Fee Paid

SUBTOTAL (3)	(\$)	1240.00
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SUBMITTED BY

(Complete (if applicable))

Name (Print/Type)	William G. Gosz
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Signature

Date _____

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposited with the U.S. Postal Service with sufficient postage as First Class Mail, in an envelope addressed to: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450, on the date shown below.

Dated: 3/30/06 Signature: (Patricia McKenney)